

killed him. Then came the owner, scarcely less ferocious than the dog. "What made you kill my dog?" "Because he bit me, and threatened my life." "Why did you not keep him off with the other end of your instrument?" "If he had come at me with the other end," said the soldier, "I should." [Great laughter and applause.] So if secession had come to us with peace instead of war, we might have met it with peace in return. We are for liberal propositions of peace, but they are with loyalty and not with treason; with fidelity and not the rebellion. Would they who stand up and cry for peace burn that Capitol, destroy the archives of the country, dishonor the flag, murder citizens standing in its defense? Oh! no; we would not do it ourselves. Why not do it yourselves if you would encourage others to do it? It would be more manly, and not less wicked, either in the sight of man or in the sight of God. He who encourages it—who winks at it, and apologizes for it—is mischievous and no less guilty than he who stands in arms against his country. Would you creep like a savage, shielded by darkness, and shoot down the sentinel who is standing in obedience to duty to guard the rights of his country?—Is it rightly done? No, we would not do that. Then do not apologize for the infernal villains who do it, nor the devilish rebellion that inspires it. [Cheers, and a voice: "That is right."] Would you lay plans to devastate this Union, to destroy it, to make us a byword among the nations of the earth, to overthrow the Government of Washington; which has cost so much blood and so many tears, and has brought such great and manifold blessings? No, we do not exactly say that. Then why apologize for those who do it? These are fair practical questions that are addressed to every one who is sympathizing with rebellion, and can be answered by every citizen of the land. If I made such mercenary propositions of peace, I would drop them a line to begin with, with a noose at the end of it. And my negotiations should be through cannon of the largest caliber, and of the longest range. [Cheers.] This is the only way of doing it. It is dividing the country into two parties, the one in favor of sustaining the Government, and the other willing, if not to aid in, to wink at its destruction. Who is on the Lord's side? Let us ascertain. There is no half-way plan about this matter. Come up all ye who rally to the support of this Government, come up and sustain it like men.—And they that do not, let them range themselves off for treasonable peace.

#### OUR DUTIES IN THIS STRUGGLE.

This is no play spell, no parades day, no general training, no political Convention. The surges go clear down to the very trembling foundations of the earth, and the battlements rock under the agitation. It is the great struggle for free government on earth. This is the last resting-place for liberty. Who is disposed to tamper with such danger? I will see all political parties cast down on the pavement of perdition before I will consent to it. [Cheers.] I know that I owe all that I am to our glorious Constitution, which permits men to rise from humble stations to the highest honors of the land. No other Government permits it. And sooner than permit myself to wink at this attempt to subvert it I would cast falsehood and curses on a venereal mother's grave. The enemies of the country, open and secret, must come to judgment. I shall try them, not before politicians, but before an indignant people, and shall have them arraigned where they will cast fewer aspersions on this question involving the existence of constitutional liberty. [Cheers.] I will cast a large amount of blood and treasure. Already have our sons gone forward to the battlefield. How many there already gone down with violence and butchery to bloody graves? You have finished brave sons here as elsewhere. Before this dreadful war closes our land may be one vast realm of weeping and lamentation for our children. Some are now languishing in rebel dungeons. The parched sands of Virginia and glades of Missouri have drunk the best heart's blood of one land. Others are dwelling in prison. It will cost a large sum of money; but if it leaves a Government and the old Stars and Stripes, it will not be maintained so dearly. There is to be a taxation. Undoubtedly it will be severe. Suppose it takes one-half of all we have, but leaves us law and order. [A voice: "Better take it all."] Yes, better take it all; for if Government is not maintained, it will be taken by rebel marauders. The rights of person, and every right we hold most dear are involved in this issue.—You can never divide this nation peacefully. You can never find a stopping-place, when once you have rewarded treason, by permitting it to succeed. Ours will boot from your dwellings; foxes look out of the windows of your churches; rob, darkness, and desolation, will brood over you. Such assemblies as this will be prevented by hostile troops, under the anarchy which will ride roughshod over you. Where are the great spirits—the Clays, the Websters, the Bentsons, of the nation? They have been wafted away like the prophets of old. My father, my father, the chariots of Israel and horse-men thereof? Would to Heaven that we had the voice of a Clay, of a Webster, to cheer us on now. How they would drive the rebel to his hiding-place! Henry Clay would make it cover and tremble like a deer at the wolf's howl. And majestic Webster—what dark clouds would rest upon his portentous brow? And the logical and the staidest Benton, who always stood up for the Union, with his sarcasm and logic, would make them wince like mown grass. They are gone. They rest from their labors. They saw our country's glory, but not her shame. Peace be to their ashes. [A voice: "Fremont?"] Fremont! Yes; doing his duty like a soldier. [Tremendous and long-continued cheering.] I never supported him as a politician; but I support him as a General. And God speed him. I have no doubt he will do his full duty; and if he does, I will labor unceasingly to stay up his hands, and cheer him onward in his discharge of duty. I shall inquire no man's politics now who endeavors in good faith to protect the nation's honor. And he who does not, I hold to be no patriot, no Democrat, no honest man. [A voice: "A tory?"]—Worse than a tory, a traitor. No; our Ship of State—happily exemplified here to-day, upon these grounds (pointing to a ship which had been brought in the procession by the boatbuilders of Ilwaco)—although she has been arrested in her successful course, let us all rally around her,

not inquiring who is in command, whether it be Lincoln or Jackson, Republican or Democrat, who are the crew, but seeing it is our ship, under our flag, preserve it whether it be called by the one or the other empty name; let us rally around her, let us go on board, let her be manned, weigh anchor, hoist all sail, cut her loose, let her steer into the broad ocean, to cruise on in this great errand of mercy—the freedom of mankind—carrying the Stars and Stripes to every sea under heaven—carrying peace and good will to all men. Oh, my fellow-citizens, let us all devote ourselves to the service of our country. [Amen.] Every one can do something in his sphere. For myself, I am enlisted for this great war—rage how it may—terminate how it will. Give me poverty, stripes and chains, give me shame, give me destitution, give me want, give me almost misery and distress, give me bereavement, let my heart be wrung by every emotion that can agonize and torture man, make me a wanderer in the earth, and give me an ignominious death, rather than permit my country to perish. [Cheers.] Sooner than that should be done, in the language of Emmett, I would raze every house, burn every blade of grass, and the last intrenchment of Liberty shall be my grave. No, my fellow-citizens, let our watchword be, our country, our beloved country! And I will exclaim with you, "Oh, my country, may God protect her from evil!" [Immense cheering from the audience of ten thousand, who had become filled with the sentiments of the speech, greeted Mr. Dickinson as he retired.]

#### The Opinions of Gen. Lewis Cass.

The *Detroit Free Press*, (the old home organ of Gen. Cass), has the following authorized statement:  
Gen. Cass's opinions upon the subject of slavery have been heretofore often expressed, while in the public service, and remain unchanged. He believes the General Government has no power under the Constitution to abolish slavery in the respective States of the Union, nor to interfere with its status therein. What measures, affecting the condition of slaves may be rightfully adopted, *legitimate bello*, in hostile operations in a rebelling State, is a very different question, and one which he is not called upon to consider, but which well demanded the grave consideration of the insurrectionary States, before they abandoned the safeguards of the constitution and engaged in the unholty effort to break up the best and freest government ever given by Providence to man.

Some two months since the condition of our country was the subject of the conversation referred to between President Fairfax and Gen. Cass, in which the latter expressed his condemnation of the course of the South in the commencement and prosecution of hostilities against the Constitution, and his conviction that it was the duty of every citizen to support the government in its effort to assert the authority of the laws, and to defend and maintain the Union in its integrity as it came from the hands of our fathers. Gen. Cass fully concurs in the views presented by the present able Secretary of the Treasury, that the war is "not a war for their subjugation, but a war for national existence, and that an auspicious result to the Union will benefit as largely the States in insurrection, as the States which have remained loyal." He believes, indeed, that though this "auspicious result" is important for all the States, it is still more important for the South than for the North. No man who regards the signs of the times can fail to anticipate, that should this rebellion against the Union prove successful, which God forbid, the alienated nations would be influenced by bitter animosity towards each other, the feeling in favor of abolition would be rendered still more powerful by the course of events, and being freed from the restraints which now control its action, would soon be in active operation all along the extensive border, everywhere open to incursions, producing the most fearful consequences, which it would be equally painful and unnecessary to describe. As to any conventional arrangement for the surrender of fugitive slaves, the effort would be simply impossible. It was with reference to this state of things that Gen. Cass expressed the doubt whether a permanent peace could be maintained under such considerations, and the impression that the result would lead to emancipation.

If the various members of our Confederacy cannot live in peace together, under a common Government, empowered to regulate their mutual intercourse, and to prevent collisions among them, it were vain to try to live together with the causes of difficulty in full operation, when force becomes the only arbiter. Looking especially to their relative geographical position, by which they are interlocked, and to that unrestricted access to the ocean, vitally important to the West, which the United States bought and paid for, it would be about as rational to attempt to stop the Mississippi and its tributaries, as to attempt to stop the people living upon those waters from going freely to the ocean, and returning, by those routes of communication. In all the history of human pretensions, there has scarcely been one less justifiable than this.

The Attorney-General of the rebel States goes by the name of J. P. Benjamin. An old resident of Rochester, N. Y., gives sundry reminiscences of his early life; how he loaned him money, in 1828; how he ran away without paying it; how he cheated his landlady, and how he still refuses to pay her, although she is a poor widow of eighty-six winters.

Mr. Strong expects to commence his Oregon telegraph line soon.



## The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:  
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

**Baker's Grave.**—In regard to its location, various opinions have been expressed, but his remains at present, and perhaps finally, will rest at Washington.—In our opinion, the people of Oregon, whose voice called Gen. Baker to represent and guard their interests, should be permitted to pay the last and tribute of respect to his memory, by furnishing a resting place for his body. It would be an appropriate Mecca of our young State, which, by its very youth, can boast no Revolutionary heroes, but exhibits in Senator Baker a worthy representative and successor of their name and deeds.

**Federal services in memory of Gen. E. D. Baker** were held at the Methodist Church in this place on last Sabbath evening. They were conducted by Rev. G. H. Atkinson, of the Congregational Church, and Rev. H. K. Hines, of the Methodist Church. The sermon was preached by Mr. Hines, and we learn was an able and dignified effort, befitting the occasion and subject.—We were not informed in time, to make an announcement last week.

**STREET IMPROVEMENT.**—Oregon City can now boast of one of the best streets in the State, if not the best. The last contract, taken by D. P. Thompson, one of our most enterprising young men, able to turn his hand with equal facility to anything, from running the "base line" to grading and macadamizing a street, is nearly completed, and Main Street, once almost impassable in winter, now speaks for itself, and needs no praise, but to be seen, and traveled over. The improvement extends to and includes the new and very substantial bridge erected over the gulch just beyond the Congregational Church, which was built by Mr. D. H. Good.

The total amount expended on our street in the two years past, is but little short of twenty thousand dollars—the figures being \$19,769. This sum has been raised exclusively by property holders in Oregon City, and this simple statement may serve to show the folly of those who would exaggerate the war tax into an unbearable burden on the people of this State. The amount of the direct apportionment tax for Oregon is only about \$35,000,—less than twice what our little city has expended in two years, without grumbling, to improve one street.

**THE WEATHER.**—The rain for a week past has been coming down with great perseverance, even for an Oregon "rainy season." This has interfered somewhat with the farmers, who have been very busy in bringing their apples to market. Such weather has been supposed to have an excellent effect on a particular class of young peaches, but it gives our streets, and those who are compelled to be out in the showers, a dripping, discomfite appearance, neither cheering nor pleasant. It has had one good effect, however, in opening navigation, increasing the facilities of transportation, and affording chance of variety of style in traveling over part of the stage route toward the south. In spite of bad weather and bad roads, the mail coach makes fair time, coming in however the past week several times after dark.

**RECORDER'S COURT.**—Charles Northouse was up before Recorder Harford on Thursday morning, charged with being drunk and disturbing a dwelling-house the night previous. In the midst of his antics, he was nabbed by the watchman, and taken to jail, when, after a comfortable night's rest in that institution, he was brought up for examination. He pleaded guilty, and asked the mercy of the Court, and the humane Recorder, in consideration of the prisoner's penitence and that it was his first offense, let him off with a fine of \$5 and costs.

**McGORMICK'S ALMANAC FOR 1862.**—We have received from the publisher a copy of his Almanac for 1862, being the eighth year of its publication. The present number is the best one that has yet been issued, and contains much valuable general and statistical information relating to Oregon and Washington, their growth, resources, &c., &c., which might be disseminated through the Eastern States with great advantage to this part of the Pacific coast. Price, 12 1/2 cents a single copy, or \$9 a gross.

**TRAVEL AT A DISCOUNT.**—We understand that the circulation of the Portland Sympathizer in this vicinity is reduced to the straight-out sympathizers with rebellion, with perhaps three exceptions. One of these is Titus G. Clark, a very respectable colored person, who, however wishes it distinctly understood that he is not one of "these d-d abolitionists."

Gen. Baker received a rifle ball through the heart, three in the head, and four elsewhere in his body.

#### The Present War.

It has been well said that a Government that cannot command the loyalty of its own citizens, is unworthy the respect of the world, and a Government that will not protect its own loyal citizens, deserves the contempt of the world. Fortunately, our Government is recovering from the paralysis under which it struggled on the accession of President Lincoln, and in due time it will be able to do both one and the other. The army and navy were demoralized to such an extent at the close of Buchanan's administration, that scarcely a ship of war or a regiment of soldiers was in a state of efficiency. Besides this, except the war with Mexico, which was by no means a serious effort, our country has been at peace for nearly a half century. The various Indian difficulties which we have had, sometimes dignified by the name of wars, as well as the Salt Lake campaign, were sheer sport, compared with the crisis which is now upon our country. The crusade into Mexico was against an effete civilization; and although our brave volunteers manifested great gallantry and gained splendid victories against overwhelming odds, the experience of that war, fifteen years since, would be of little value in a contest like the present. Thanks to the imbecility of Buchanan and the villainy of Floyd, the resources of the Government were crippled, and not only that, but rebellious organizations were supplied liberally from the national arsenals; treason grew and flourished, at the expense of law and order. Our citizen soldiery, individually as brave as any class of men in the world, yet, from the tone of our free institutions, finding it difficult to submit to the "evere restraints of military rule, will, when thoroughly trained, having perfect faith in a just cause, and what is of no less importance, confidence in the ability of their officers, make troops unsurpassed by any in the world. It is not at all to be wondered at that in the various actions which have already occurred, numerous instances of incompetency, and some of them treachery, should have taken place. But gradually, taught in the school of experience, all these defects will be remedied, and the final result of this war will be to reestablish our Government, on the basis of the Constitution, immovably. The old-time argument against a republican form of government, that it is at any time liable to destruction at the hands of a powerful minority, before the resources of a nation at peace could be gathered to repress internal convulsions, is, we hope, now and forever to be set at rest. The question is brought to us, whether the majority or the minority of American citizens shall shape the nation's destinies; and finally, in fact, as at once in principle, it will be settled that the greatest good of the greatest number must be observed. And if our Constitution, gained at so great a cost, and followed by so many recollections, is ever to be changed, it must be by a solemn expression of public will by the whole people. Ourselves.

**WHAT THE PORTLAND SYMPATHIZER DEBITS TO PUBLISH.**—In general, everything that will in any way tend to advance the old-line, go-out-and-stand, Jo-Lane demerits. In particular, and of course in its own small way, everything that will tend to impede and embarrass the action of the United States Government, by a deliberate and long-continued course of misrepresentation and vilification, thus giving aid and comfort to traitors and rebels who are seeking to destroy the American Union. As an indication of this tendency, we might quote *ad infinitum*, but it is not necessary, as all those who read the Sympathizer will recognize our strictures as true. Only this week, he galvanizes a dead lie from the Corvallis Union into a fictitious life, by endorsing it in a re-publication. The story is to the effect that a brave old hero of the Mexican war was seized in Missouri and deliberately murdered by Union troops.—Such trumped up stories are not calculated to impose on any one who is not a brainless fool. Twigg, Pillow, and Jeff Davis, with many more who served in the Mexican war, and who like them have been trusted since far more than they deserved, have proved most notorious traitors, and if they could be caught, would deserve summary execution. Traitors more than forfeit all their former good works, if any they have, to commend them to public favor.

**CONNECTION.**—The statement in our last issue that the steamers Onward and Relief on the upper Willamette had made an arrangement to run in connection was premature. We gave the statement, as we supposed, on good authority, but correct it on better information.

**DISBANDED.**—Col. Cady, in command here has ordered the enlisting of men for the cavalry company at the Dalles be discontinued. A. P. Dennison, the enrolling officer, was considered "secessh."

**RECEIPTS.**—The receipts of gold dust from the mines east of the Cascades each week is reported near \$100,000.

**PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 29th.**—Thomas Ogilby, David Williams and Edward Rodman were convicted of piracy, last evening.

**WASHINGTON, OCT. 29th.**—Gen. Stone has published his report of the battle at Bull's Bluff. He states that Col. Baker acted with indifference, and exceeded his orders, though he performed his duties with unexampled bravery.

**WASHINGTON, OCT. 30th.**—It is understood that Gen. McClellan has issued orders for shooting four soldiers, who were found guilty of sleeping on their picket posts.

#### Details of Eastern News.

The N. Y. *World's* dispatch states that only the Rhode Island officers stood by their guns at Edwadi's Ferry, the men retreating early in the fray. The enemy charged from the woods in all directions, converging upon our force. They were bravely met, but the slaughter of our best officers and men was so terrific that the Federals were at last obliged to retreat.

The California Regiment went into action with 689 officers and men. They were killed, 125; total, 505. Safe, 184.

Two howitzers and two field-pieces of the 2d Rhode Island Battery were hauled up to the hill and effectively handled during the fight by Col. Baker himself, aided by his Adjutant Hawley, Col. Cogswell of the Tannam Regiment, and Company G, Capt. Derick.

The forces which passed the Potomac were as follows: 1st Battalion of the California Regiment, 689; Massachusetts 15th, 1,000; Massachusetts 20th, 500; Tannam Regiment, 200; total, 2,389.

The President has at last suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* for the District of Columbia. The judges and lawyers have made themselves so troublesome with their officious interference with military affairs that this has become necessary.

An evidence that the falling back of the rebels at Fairfax was sudden and unexpected is furnished in the fact that they set up telegraph poles and stretched the wire upon them from Fairfax to Falls Church, and only completed the work on Thursday previous to the Sunday when our troops advanced; they removed the wire but had not time to remove the poles.

The election in Alexandria, to-day, for member of Congress to represent the Ninth District, took place on the theory that there was no election on the 23d of May. Nearly all the votes were given to S. F. Bench, who will be declared elected.—Congress will, of course, decide upon the validity of the election.

The *World's* dispatch says that an impression is being created that Col. Baker exceeded his instructions, and did not retreat as ordered when he found the enemy in overwhelming strength. Capt. Young, of his regiment, says there was no possibility of retreat, save by swimming the Potomac. The only boat by which they got over had been sunk. This disaster is attributed to the want of transportation. The order given by Gen. Stone to Col. Baker was picked up with his hat, out of which it had fallen, covered with blood and brains. It is in this city.

Lane and Montgomery had intercepted M. Colloch in his attempt to join Price, and had cut his whole army to pieces.

Fremont discovered at Warsaw \$150,000, in coin, hoarded, and delivered it over to the U. S. Paymaster.

Oct. 30th.—The advance guard of Fremont's army under Sigel entered Springfield on Sunday, Oct. 27th. The remaining divisions were expected the day following.

It is said Price will make a stand at Sarcoxie, having been reinforced by A. S. Johnston of California memory. Fremont will push on South as soon as possible and give battle.

Lane captured a transportation train of the enemy in Bates county a few days ago and several prisoners.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th.—Thomas Ogilby, David Williams and Edward Rodman were convicted of piracy, last evening.

The great fleet sailed from Fortress Monroe this a. m. The *Wabush* taking the lead, when a gun was fired as a signal, the *Catawba* bringing up the rear. The vessels, seventy in number, formed in line a few miles down the river, and went between the Capes in splendid style. The morning was most beautiful and the sea the finest ever witnessed on the Continent.

Washington, Oct. 31st.—The case of suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, by order of the President, in regard to soldiers of the army, more particularly, came up in court to-day.

New York, Oct. 30.—The steamer Columbia arrived from Havana, bringing news that things looked quite warlike there. A large fleet was fitting out for Mexico.—The English Minister had called on the rebel Commissioners in full uniform, and presented them to the Captain General.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Gen. Stone has published his report of the battle at Bull's Bluff. He states that Col. Baker acted with indifference, and exceeded his orders, though he performed his duties with unexampled bravery.

Washington, Oct. 30.—It is understood that Gen. McClellan has issued orders for shooting four soldiers, who were found guilty of sleeping on their picket posts.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 28th.—Gen. Fremont and staff arrived here yesterday and Benton's caudles. Col. Carr's cavalry, Maj. Holman's sharpshooters and Gen. Sigel's command the same day, and were received with delight.

The loss of Fremont's body guard in their desperate charge of Friday last, was fifteen killed, twenty three wounded and twenty missing. Three of the wounded have since died. Doubtless many of the missing will report themselves. The rebel loss is sixty killed and four hundred wounded. They were commanded by Col. A. S. Johnson, Frazer, Price and Turner, the latter two of whom are said to have been killed.

K. S. Bingham, United States Senator from Michigan, died suddenly of apoplexy, at Green Oak, Michigan.

**THE MINES.**—Mr. Gorham Bridges returned from Salmon River direct, reaching home in this place, the present week. He reports much better mines at Salmon River than even the best parts of the Oro Fino or Rhodes Creek. He intends to return early in the spring, perhaps in February or March.

There will undoubtedly be a great rush in the direction of Salmon River in the coming season. Talking with a gentleman from southern Oregon, he informs us that there will be a great efflux from the mines there to the new Eldorado, and that Yreka and vicinity will be almost wholly deserted, hundreds and thousands preparing to make their way to the Salmon River mines in the spring. There will doubtless be from twenty to fifty thousand people scattered on the various discovered, and to be discovered, gold fields throughout the probably new State of "Shoshone."

#### H. H. BANCROFT & CO'S BOOK LIST.

Edwin of Diera, a Poem by Alex. Smith, Recollections of a Country Parson, Life in the South Pacific, The House on the Moor, George Popham, by Mrs. Southworth, Dr. Russell's Civil War in America, Vol. 24 Harvard's U. S. Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 33 Barber's N. Y. Supreme Court Reports, Ajton's Maritime Warfare and Prize Law, Epics on the Sea, Faraday's Chemistry of a Candle, Halleck's International Law and Laws of War, Belknap's Probate Law.

#### IN PRESS.

HAND BOOK ALMANAC AND YEAR BOOK OF FACTS, 1862.

Contents.—I. Calculations, by Thomas Tamm, II. On the Art of War, by H. W. Halleck, III. Federal Officers on the Pacific, IV. State and County Officers, Members of the Legislature, Attorneys, &c., for California, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada, V. Election Returns.

#### BOOKS FOR LAWYERS.

*Wood's Digest*—A Digest of the Laws of California. In this volume are contained all the laws of a general character which were in force on the 1st of January, 1859; also, the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Articles of Confederation, Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1789-93, Acts of Congress relative to Public Lands and Pre-Emptions, together with judicial decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of California; also, numerous forms for obtaining pre-emption and landy land, etc., etc. A supplement is appended, containing the acts of 1858, 1859, and 1860.

*A Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of California*, contained in the entire volumes of Reports from the formation of the Court in 1850, until January, 1861, in two volumes, by Henry J. Lamb, Counselor at Law. This Digest contains a list of all the cases affirmed, reversed, qualified, commented upon, or annulled by statute, since the formation of the State government.

The above works are valuable aids to lawyers and are issued from the great publishing house of H. H. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, from whom they can be obtained by ordering through John Fleming, of the Post-Office-Block in this city.

**OREGON CITY MARKET.**—Wheat, 60c; Flour, \$3.50; Oats 25c; Butter, 20c; Eggs, 25c.

**Wholesale and Retailer's Notice to Settlers.**—U. S. N. W. 20 E. V. N. W. 20 E. V. N. W. 20 E.

THE above townships having been surveyed and the plat thereof approved on the 25th of September, 1861, all settlers therein before the 1st of such approval are requested to appear at the Land Office at Oregon City, within their days from and after the 1st of December next, to present to that office, if convenient, also, and where we will be prepared to receive their applications, and enter upon the adjustment and settlement of all corners of boundary lines that may be found to exist among them. And all persons who have settled and improved lands under the act of the 14th of September, 1851, appropriating the proceeds of the sale of public lands and a grant of pre-emption rights, before the approval of said surveys, are requested to file their Declaratory Statements within six months from such approval, and those who can't do so after each approval will file their Declarations within three months from such approval. Wm. A. STARKWEATHER, Register.

Wm. T. MATLOCK, Recorder. Oct. 30, 1861.

**Executors Sale.** NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Probate Court of Clatsop county, Oregon, the undersigned, executor of the estate of Robert Allen the deceased, will sell at public auction, at and near the land claim of said deceased in the county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, on Monday, the 25th inst., all the personal property of the deceased estate, consisting of some articles of American horses, twenty or thirty head of cattle, a small lot of hogs, ten or fifteen tons of barley or twenty-five hundred of oats, one or two mules, one gun, one horse, eight or ten barrels of bacon, and a lot of other things. Terms of sale monthly credits, with bond and approved security. Dated the 15th day of November, 1861. WILLIAM A. JACK, THOMAS GARET, Executors.

**I. O. O. F.** OREGON LODGE No. 1 meet at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. J. S. RINEARSON, S. G. J. M. HADON, Rec. Sec'y.

**Multnomah Lodge No. 1.** F. & A. M., holds its stated communications in Masonic Hall, on the Saturday preceding the Full Moon in each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. J. M. HADON, Sec'y. The next regular meeting will be held on Saturday evening, Nov. 16.

**SARNO'S SERRAFERRA.**—For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system. This pleasant and efficacious remedy will gently stimulate the functions of the stomach and bowels to regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel therefrom all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, remove perspiration, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate the disease.

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